

remains at Stockholm. Fabricius, the pupil of Linné, and his worthy successor in entomology, was much in England, and described the insects in the collections of Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Hunter, and others; and though some of these types are missing, a large proportion are still preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) and also in Glasgow.

Oxford University Museum contains no types of the last century; but the nucleus of its entomological collection consists of the united collections of Hope and Westwood, to which large additions have been made from other sources, especially from the collection of Wilson Saunders, which was specially rich in the types of moths described by Francis Walker from the collections formed by Dr. A. R. Wallace in the Malay Archipelago. As Walker's descriptions are frequently short and unsatisfactory, it was a matter of considerable scientific importance to verify them as far as possible from the original types; and hence the present work was undertaken by Col. Swinhoe, and the first volume, containing Sphinges and Bombyces, and illustrated by eight plates, was published in 1892. The second volume, just issued, and twice the thickness of the first, completes the subject. It is a full synonymic catalogue of the Eastern and Australian moths in the Oxford Museum, and special attention has been paid to the elucidation of Walker's types, a considerable number of which are figured, as well as many new species which are now described and figured by Col. Swinhoe and his coadjutors for the first time.

Books like the present are of great use to all entomologists who are working at exotic moths, and we cordially recommend Col. Swinhoe's work to their special attention.

*Sexual Dimorphism in the Animal Kingdom.* By J. T. CUNNINGHAM, M.A. London: Adam and Charles Black, 1900.

*Colour in Nature.* By MARION I. NEWBIGIN. London: John Murray, 1898.

IN the production of the first-mentioned book, the nucleus of which appeared in the pages of the now unhappily extinct 'Natural Science,' Mr. Cunningham has, without doubt, spared neither time nor pains. As a result, he has brought together a considerable number of facts of real and lasting value. Whether, however, his interpretation of these facts will find favour with students of this subject is another matter: we shall be surprised if he succeeds in making a single convert.

Mr. Cunningham is Lamarckian in principles. His object has been, he tells us, not to "attempt to prove that acquired characters are inherited," but "merely to point out how remarkably the multitudinous facts all agree with the hypothesis that secondary sexual characters are due to the inheritance of acquired characters." This very cautious statement of his case looks somewhat as though Mr. Cunningham were a little afraid of the ghost which he has conjured up.

The beard of man, and especially of the Caucasian races, it is suggested, owes its conspicuous development to the stimulation of